

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

May 27, 1904 1030

and I can hear of no unusual sickness. On the receipt of your telegram I prosecuted the search with renewed vigor, but with negative results. Efforts to establish telephone communication with Doctor

Cock at Pearsall, for the purpose of elucidation, were futile.

Referring to the inspection of Mexican territory, I have to say that it was not altogether satisfactory, owing to an imperfect knowledge of the language; but I nevertheless feel confident that there exists no infection in the territory traversed at present. What will occur in a few weeks, after the rainy season prevails, is problematical. Regarding the points of menace to the States, exclusive of the Mexican coast cities, Monterey stands easily at the front, owing to its size and railroad connection and its territorial infection of last year. After Monterey, I think the towns north of it as far as Lampazos should be critically scrutinized. Most of them, if not all, were infected last year, and the sanitary work which has been done amounts to nothing. The places of most importance along the National Railroad are Lampazos, Bustamente, and Villadama. They have a population of from five to ten thousand each. I reported on these places, but mention them again that you may consider the propriety of having them, as well as those between Monterey and Moncloya, inspected from time to time.

Summary of work at Laredo for week ended May 21, 1904.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson telegraphs as follows: May 23, 1904.

During week ended May 21 fumigated, Laredo, 60 houses containing 151 rooms; inspected 1,273 premises, and oiled 377 water containers. One sick investigated.

Summary of work for May 22, 24, and 25.

Inspected 3,763 premises, oiled 1,146 water containers, and investigated 4 sick persons.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Nogales, Ariz.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gustetter reports as follows: Week ended May 14, 1904: Passengers inspected, 153; immigrants inspected, 31.

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports, May 14, as follows:

Week ended May 14, 1904:

Mexican Central passengers inspected, 133; Chinaman from Mexico inspected, 1; Syrians from Mexico inspected, 2; Spaniards from Mexico inspected, 2; disinfection soiled linen imported for laundry work, 422 pieces.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports, May 17, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

Week ended May 14, 1904:

Passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 7; persons on trains